MEMPHSAPPEAL WALLAWAY & KEATING.

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GALLAWAY & KRATING.

MOMENTO MORL Momento mori! remember death! which is the celebration of the most joyous "Joy! joy! the Lord is risen!" That is the

Sunday? What, indeed? To turn the for 1879. The State and county assessments resurrection day to a day of gloom, direct for the whole of Shelby county for school lows: its thoughts to sternness, degrade its purposes amounts in round numbers duties to a task, turn its observance to pre- | (exclusive of the poll-tax) to about cision, a sober walk, a subdued voice, a \$45,000; the State and county watchful, careful, regulated, grave demeanor, poll-tax to \$36,000; total, \$81,000. for fear we should transgress the solemnity This levy amounts to nearly four dollars per of the most cheering, the most enlivening, head for our scholastic population. A very e most soul-elevating day in the christian small pertion of the poll-tax is ever collected, who, when the toil of the day was over-for lected. From the best calculation we can "the Lord's day" was no rest-day to them, make, we lose annually from \$1 70 to \$2 on especially to the many who were every person of scholastic age whom we fail slaves-when they met to recall a to enroll on our census returns. From these Savior's love, and to celebrate the calculations, it seems that the Memphis city simple institution of "breaking bread" schools are losing from \$12,000 to \$15,000 to commemorate his unstituted devotion and per year of their lawful share in the State self-sacrifice-bow little they thought, as and county school fund, by reason of incomthey pealed forth their joyous hosannas, and plete city census returns, and that these ing hallelujahs—how little they thought of a The city scholastic census, on the basis of 6 Tribung should be indicted for iconoclasm. sent bounding on the night-wind their glow- errors run over a period of about ten years. would be a day of gloom, a day of banished in the office of the secretary of the board, smiles, a day when even childhood must be according to his statement, are as follows, That image has been known as New England denied its sports, and youth its joyousness. to-wit: If held to strict accountability, how much 1870 ... would they have to answer for who have made the happy, delightful Lord's day a burden, a day of beaviness, and sadness. No merry laugh bursts on the air, no cheery an-

them-except in church, if there-breaks | One material error in the city school census | moved from the railroads, knows that they upon the breeze, no overflowing of joyous of 1879 is in the failure of our census-taker feelings, no exhilaration of spirit, no raptur- to comply with the provisions of section 1, ous outbreak of gladness, nothing but-mo- chapter 6, of the act of the legislature ap- still worse, they have, as a rule, little desire mente mori! We have often listened to a proved January 28, 1879, which extends the for anything better. The district schools are preacher who used continually to enliven his scholastic age from 6 to 21 years instead of lacking in everything needful for teaching Sunday discourses by saying: "My brethren, from 6 to 20, as provided by the act of in- even the rudiments of anything beyond the put yourselves in your coffin every day." A corporation. This error, as computed by the cheerful suggestion, and one for which no statistical tables, amounts to 1060 persons as a rule are incapable of anything beyond saying of Christ gave him warrant. Christ who have been omitted. By taking 7888 as the most elementary instruction. As regards taught the worth of the soul, but its worth the correct scholastic population of the city, methods of teaching calculated to develop the reasoning faculties, they know nothing had reference to the world to come, not to and by computing the whole population by about them. And yet, the wretched instrucperishing mortality, which could inherit no the rules furnished by the statistical tables, tion of these district primary schools is all joy, know no future beyond the coffin that we get an aggregate population for the city the education ever received by many, permust perish with it. The utter misuppre- for 1879 of only 22,892. These figures point good results for religion. How many a present year alone, unless corrected, of about the education of the unjority is the rudest youth has hated religion all his life because \$15,000 net, after estimating losses in the and most elementary sort. A clergyman, of the hateful gloom, stern severity, and re- collection of polls and other taxes. The cenpressive discipline he had, in childhood, to sus return is talso objectionable in failing to the first couples presented for marriage was endure on Sundays. Many readers as they give the name, age, and other descriptions of unable to sign his own marriage application peruse these words will testify to their truth. the persons enrolled. The return should (a requirement of New Hampshire law), but A writer of our day, quite unintentionally, give the name, age, color, and location as to depicts this depressing, misery-generating wards, of each person on the list, and this of erald isle. And this man was born, brought influence of the distorted theology whose itself would furnish a ready means for the up and 'educated' in the town in which he dictates we have been trained to submit to. detection of errors. The board of school then lived, and his name was the family A young husband, who has married a charm- visitors should see that the corrections are State. The same clergyman during the civil ing girl from the lower ranks of life, has made and that we get the money due us. taken her to Paris with whose splendors she is intoxicated, of course. One day as they ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR WOMEN. are driving past Notre Dame he takes her in to see that grand old cathedral, a place made avail themselves of Miss Marion Hovey's daily paper, and the postoffice loungers, disclassic to us all by the masterly pen of Victor offer of an endowment, reported in favor of

of a week day so soon after she was married. that Arthur took her there with the intendid not like." These words tell the experihow to apprehend religious truth. Christian-

son to the religion of Christ. ERRONEOUS SCHOLASTIC CENSUS. Our recent census returns give the city of ifestly erroneous. The population of the city of Memphis in 1870, according to the ninth Federal census, was 40,226. This population, as shown by our city directories, kept on the increase until in 1877, when the popplation of the city was 47,385, and in 1878 it reached 48,068, and in 1879, by reason of the epidemic, the population was reduced to 43,497, as seen by Sholes's Directory. Statistics clearly establish the fact that the scholastic population comprises about onethird of the whole population. This scholasthe population, according to the ninth Federal census of 1870, comprises all persons between the ages of four and eighteen years of age. In the State of Tonnessee the scholastic population in 1870, according to the Federal census, amounted to 217,922 males tion of the State of Tennessee was 1,258,520 By simple calculation from these figures, we find that the scholastic population of persons between 4 and 18 years of age in the State of Tennessee exceeds quite considerably one-third of the population. The scholastic population under the State law is from 6 to 21 years of age. It takes in a larger population by one series of years than the Federal census. The scholastic population in 1870 was 429,592. Divide this into 1,258,-520, and we get 2.93. The population of any city or county, divid d by this 2.93, gives the number of persons in such city or county between the ages of 4 and 18 years. The scholastic population in 1870, in the State of Tennessee, ran from 6 to 20 years in the city of ocean from the European side. He had Memphis. The population of the city was 40,226. Divide this sum by 2.93, and we get the mouth of the Yenisei when, thanks to a scholastic population for 1870 of 13,728, the liberality and enterprise of King Oscar, The scholastic population now runs from 6 to he was enabled to set out to make "geo-21 years. The population of the city now is graphical, hydrographical and physical re-43,497. Divide this by 2.98, and we get 14,- searches in the Arctic ocean beyond the Yen-846, which represents 14.15 of the scholastic isel, and, if possible, as far as Behring's population. To this add 1.14 of itself for straits," with a well-equipped expedition in the exira series of years of our scholastic the steamer Vega, Mr. Sibiriakoff's Lena actual similarity between the two inventions; ulation over the Federal census, and we | companying her as a consort. et a total scholastic population for the year

79 of 15,906. There is, it would ap-

opulation in 1870 of 12,388 in Shelby county utside of the city. The scholastic popula tion of Shelby county, outside the city, according to the returns in the county trustee's office for 1878, was 13,037, against a scholastic population for the same year for the city of 9091. The Federal census of 1870 gave sie oc the city of Memphis 40,226 inhabitants, while it gave the balance of the county of Shelby only 36,152. It will be remembered in this connection, that the county censu only included persons from 6 to 18 years, while the city census included all persons from 6 to 20 years. Taking the population so of the city for 1878 to have been as given in Sholes's Directory, 48,068, and by applying Lyair Notices are eventy cours per line first insertion, and the statistical rule to it, we get a scholastic fine, fifteen cents per line per week.

Wants, etc., are ten cents per line first insertion, and the cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Death and Marriage notices, Funeral notices and bittered are subsequent insertion.

We will find that the population of any we will find that the population of any

State, county or city, divided by three, will give approximately the scholastic population; and any material departure from this standard of calculation in any organized and settled community, demonstrates that there is an error in the calculation. Statistics is a law unto itself, and the way of the transgressor of this law is hard, for his errors become known and read by all intelligent men. Let as examine this question from an entirely distinct point of view. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years. are required to pay a poll-tax. The number of persons liable to pay a poil tax according SUNDAY, : : JUNE 1, 1879. for the year 1879, is 10,125 for the city and 8146 for the balance of the county, and yet the county has a scholastic population of Bachelor of Arts: Louise M. Jordan, Louise Not a about 5000 more than the city, and this, too, very cheerful subject for this June Sunday on a census based on ages from 6 to 18 very cheerful subject for this June Sunday on a census based on ages from 6 to 18 Alrah Noyes, Virgil Eugene Oer, Georgia; morning, nor at all appropriate for Sunday, years, while the city census is based on Sullie Erwin Baker, Florida; Arthur Greyson ages from 0 to 20 years. Again, let us Mosoley, Virginia.

The degree of Licentiate of Instruction take double the polls for the city, and we get occasion in the christian history-the resur- take double the polis for the city, and we get rection of Christ; the victory over the tomb; a total population, male and female, for the ioy!" shout the Prussian peasants as they fifty years, of 20,250, and estimating those View, Tennessee; Nathaniel Ciay Taylor meet each other on Easter Sunday morning; over fifty years at 4500, and those under six years at 3500, we get a total of 28,250, true feeling that makes "the Lord's day" a which represents all the population of the yet diviner thing than the Sabbath of the city except those of scholastic age. Subtract Jews, and that Sabbath was a "delight." this from the total population of 43,497 and What, then, has momento mori to do with | we have 15,247 as our scholastic population

dar. How little the early christians, and a portion of the other tax is never col-

Hugo-the writer says: "When Arthur admitting women to the medical school unstopped to 1st her see Notre Dame, Nancy der the following conditions: That after fore delivery. These incidents occurred in a was respectful, but failed a little in interest. the completion of a new building, women be town not over forty miles from Boston. The It chilled her to go into church in the middle admitted to the medical school as an experi-Church was for Sundays, she felt, not a not less than twenty-two years of age; that maid servants, there was not a foreign-born place to go into in the midst of laughing and the requisites for admission and the course talk. She felt it like a momento mori, a sud- of study be the same as; for men; that the den chill upon her exhileration, and supposed examination for men and women shall be identical; that nothing shall be countenanced | native New Englander is often an imaginary tion of making her remember her duty, and which will in any way lower the standard of quantity, if the New Englander has had only her 'latter end,' which was a suggrestion she the school or affect the execution of the plans laid out for its development; that the courses | England by a Republican for a Republican ence of thousands who have been mistaught of lectures in which students take no active, paper. Is it any wonder that that section is part be open to both men and women; that so thoroughly partisan Republican? It is an ity exalts life, and brightens the future with for personal instruction in laboratories and the glowing grandeurs of immortality-a for recitations the two sexes be separated, teaching that gives to Sunday and to church, and that a complete separation be made on gloom, austerity and stern repression, is trea- such subjects as obstetrics, the diseases of women, certain portions of anatomy and phyexperiment for a trial of ten years was rough- been perplexed by the fact. The subject has ly estimated by the majority to be about Memphia a scholastic population of only sixty thousand dollars. Another triumph 7888 for the year 1879. This census is man- for the sex whose cause is steadily gaining in only within the last few years that medical every part of the world.

The supreme court at Jackson, yesterday, missed the bill of complainant on the ground that the suit was prematurely brought. The ty court clerks, trustees, and various other officers, to two thousand dollars per annum. Mr. R. J. Black, clerk and master of the chancery court of Shelby county, made a test case, which resulted as above stated. The disleaves the matter just as if much census, page 452.] The whole populaevenue over and above the two thousand then the contest involving the constitution- from parent to child with a frightful perality of the act can be made, and will not sistence; and the Israelites, in their crowded be considered prematurely brought by the peculiarly liable to contract it and carry its supr me court. The case will then be beard | fatal germs in their desert wanderings. on its merits, and will be decided by the Hence the necessity, to their presperous decour . The decision of yesterday amounted to nothing, the case going off on a mere of uncleanness and separation checking its technical point of law.

It is a subject for profound congratulation that Prof. Nordenskjold has safely arrived in Behring's straits after entering the Arctic siready forced his way from Hammerfest to

THE Chicago Railway Age states that the waves of sound; the electro-monographar then, an error in the present beavy rains within the last few days, extenduns of 8018. The census of Shelby county, ing over most of the western States, have aids of the city, is correct, and in accord- dispelled the selfish hopes of the stock and ce with the logic of the statistical tables. grain "bears" and given a prospect of excelthe statistical tables give them a scholastic lent crops for the coming harvest.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. Third Annual Commencement-Essays Read - Degrees Conferred-Penbody Mednis Distributed-

Mon. Archibald Wright

Honored.

Nashville Banner, 29th: One of the largst audiences ever seen in Nashville was resent at 'the Masonic theater last night to ritness the commencement exercises of the State normal college. On the stage, which was beautifully decorated, were State-Superatendent Trousdale, the trustees of the Uni versity of Nashville, the State board of eduation, the teachers of the normal school and e members of the graduating class. Atter a song by the pupils, Rev. William

Graham offered prayer.

Arthur Greyson Moseley delivered the saluatory address, after which came the exercises the senior class. Miss Nellie Page read an essay on "Pyramids Not all Egyptian;" Miss Elizabeth M'Kee read "Life's Embroidery;" Price Alexander Dawlen delivered an oration on 'Astronomy;" Miss Emma Montgomery read "Day Dreams;" Anna Judith Muse read "My Lesson in Physics;" Miss Mary Gibson read "The South;" Nathaniel Clay Taylor Love delivered an address on "Poetry;" Miss

annie Porterfield Bright delivered the senior The exercises of the Baccalaureates opened with an essay by Miss Florence Augusta Adams, the subject of the essay being 'There is Work for a Genius," who was folowed by Miss Alpha Pabst, in an essay on " Miss Sallie Parker Ewing de livered the valedictory address of the Bacoa to the returns in the county trustee's office laureates, after which she expressed to the a reward of fifty guineas, was vainly made to wishes of the class for their future. The following received the degree Grundy Lindsley, Alpha Pabst, Rosa Tucker,

> was then conferred upon the following gradu ates: Nellie Gray Page, Stewart's Ferry, Ten-Love, Johnson City, Tennessee; Linnie Bartow Fuller, Anna Judith Muse, and Cicero David Maddox, of Georgia; Ella Margaret Gordon, Shelbyville, Tennessee; Mary Bar Brantley, Clara Beauregard Ferguson, Mary Gilson, Addie Sullivan Kirby, Maggie Agnes Clare Mannion, Elizabeth M'Kee, and Cl ence Delos Crutcher, Nashville, Tennessee.

The Peabody medals were conterred as fol-Baccalaureate class-Miss Sallie Baker I win, Florida. Senior Class-Bronze medal, Miss Eva Prather, Georgia; silver medal, Miss Nellie Gray Page.
Middle Class—Miss Aurine L. Williams,

Alabama. The following honorary degrees were con-The LL.D. on Governor A. S. Marks, Hon Neil S. Brown, Nashville; Hon. Archibald Doctor of Philosophy, on Hon. Leon Trous-

dale, Josiah A. Stearns.

Hon. A.M., on Robert D. S. Robertson,
Kuoxville; J. E. Scobey, Murfreesboro; R.
W. Weakley, Nashville.

The assembly was dismissed with the doxclogy, followed by the benediction by Rev.

Dense Ignorance-Way Republican. to be too sacred for vulgar touch, and too ubstantial to be proved only a hollow shell education, and has for so long been held up by admiring hands for general worship. The concelast has done his work without any regard for what might be thought of his conduct by those who anoint their eyes with the salve of Yankee perfectness. He tells that | earthed a Spanish coin dated A. D. 1300, while 'Any one who has visited the inland towns | plowing. simplest branches. The teachers, changed every term, perhaps, are miserably paid, and

haps by most New England children of the present day. The favored few have the bensurprised to learn that the groom of one of was required to make his mark as awkwardly as the most recent importation from the En war was somewhat annoyed, soon after his lement, because his Boston daily paper came to him in soiled and crumpled tion. Inquiry revealed the fact that he was The trustees of Harvard have, in order to the only subscriber in the town to a overing that a daily was coming into town, had persuaded the postmaster to take it from inhabitants were chiefly farmers, although in winter every farmer either made shoes or built carriages. With the exception of a few person within its limits. The mental condition of the men who grow up and remain amid these surroundings is not an enviable The much-talked-of intelligence of the

ntelligence to make any impression upon it. What Was Leprosy in the Bible? Quarterly Review: "Every one knows how large a space is occupied by the Levitical siology, and the like. The expense of the who have thought about it have probably laws regarding leprosy, and most persons hitherte been obscure, owing to our insufficient knowledge of the varieties and sympinvestigations, carried on in the countries which are its special homes, have cleared up all the debatable features, except, perhaps, its supposed contagiousness, in which the committee of our London college of ysicians 'consider that the weight of nce is decidedly on the negative side. hough there is a considerable amout of testiony that 'the disease is contagious in a cermerits of the case were not considered by the | tain stage, when the ulcers are running. court. The last general assembly of the Now all this recent information is condensed. from which it appears that the true leprosy of the law was not the common or white rosy, lepra gulgaris, or dry tetter, which unless accompanied by ulcers, did not render the sufferer unclean; but elephantiasis. under either of its chief forms, the tubercu lated and the ancesthetic, the various symptoms of which, in their early stages, are missal of the bill on the ground that the delineated with remarkable accuracy in the suit had been prematurely brought, rules laid down for the priest's guidance. dollars salary from fees and emoluments of most malignant and horrible of diseases. was, in ancient times, the chief seat of this office, and the demand is refused by the clerk, | which, as a poison in the blood, descended

impossibility almost for the light of political

spread through intermarriages between the healthy and the tainted." Edison's Last Wonder. Chicago Journal: "The latest achievemen Mr. Edison is the electro-motograph. Al ough it is vet in its inlancy, the scope of its stillity has already become far more expanous inventions. Probably its most strikfeature is its paradoxical power of mak-the human hand talk; for the hand rees a little cylinder, and the instrumen aks as it is bidden, and when the hand ps turning, the instrument ceases to speak. a superficial glance, this principle would seem to be the same as that of the phonograph; but in point of fact there is no essenthey are used for entirely different purposes. and are governed by separate and distinct laws. The phonograph records and preserves or, as it is called when used in connection with acoustics, the 'chemical telephone'-records nothing. In the phonograph, the main principle is the indentation of tin-foil on a

cylinder, by a small needle attached to a dia-

phragm, which is set in motion by the waves I in

and servile condition, must have been

most stringent restrictions, and by the laws

LESTER WALLACK

and the passage of electric waves thr such cylinder causes the vibration of the diaphragm. The scientific principle involved in the electro motograph discovery is diame ically opposite to the main principle in elecro-magnetism, and yet it performs in mos ases exactly the same functions as electro nagnetism. In all contrivances hither used for producing a mechanical movemen at a long distance, the agency employed has een electro-magnetism. Take for illustraion the ordinary Morse telegraph. This, as every schoolboy knows, consists in the rou of a soft-piece of iron around which is coil a continuous fine wire, through which wir s passed, so to speak, a current of electricity This current magnetizes the piece of soft iron, which thereupon is enabled to attract a second piece of iron or armature. Here, then, we have a mechanical movement, pro duced by energy transmitted from a distance. ance in both St. Louis and in Chicago. By means of the discovery of the principles 'In Cincinnati your business was'the electro-motograph, Mr. Edison has made it possible to produce mechaniua movements at a distance without the employ-

covered, we might to-day accomplish the same results by means of the electro-motograph [Exactly fifty years ago the London Morn 'Lines on a Skeleton," which excited much attention. Every effort, even to the offering faculty and officers of the college the good | discover the author. All that ever transpired was that the poem, in a fair, clerkly hand, was found near a skeleton of remarkable beauty of form and color, in the museum of the Regal college of surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, Nashville; Florence Augusta Adams, James | London, and that the curator of the museum had them sent to Mr. Perry, editor and pro-prictor of the Morning Chronicle. LINES TO A SKELETON.

nent of electro-magnetism. In other words

had the inventor of the telegraph never live

and had electro-magnetism never been di

of sound. In the chemical telephone there is

ikewise a cylinder and a diaphragm; but

great phonograph ceases. On the

cylinder of the chemical telephone rests a metal arm attached to a diaphragm.

with these its resemblance

Behold this ruin! "Twas a skuil,
Once of ethereal spirit fult;
This narrow cell was Life's retreat,
This space was Thought's mysterious set
what beauteous visions filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor Hope, nor Love, nor Joy, nor Fear,
Hawe lett one trace of record here.

Beneath this moldering canopy Once shone the bright and busy eye; But start not at the dismat void; If social Love that eye employed; If with no lawless fire it gleamed. But through the dew of kindness beamed, That eye shall be forever bright When stars and nums are sunk in Night. Within this hollow cavern hung

The ready, swift and tuneful tongue.

If Falsehood's honey it disdained,
And where it could not praise was chained:
If boid in Virtue's cause it spoke, Yet gentle Concord never b oke. This stient tongue shall plead for thee When Time unveils Elernity. Say, did these fingers delve the mine? Or with its envied rubles shine? To hew the rock, or wear the gem,

Can little now avail to them.

But if the page of Truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shail claim
Than all that wait on Wealth or Fame. Avails it whether bare or shod These feet the paths of duty irod?
If from the bowels of Ease they fled,
To seek afflictions humble shed:
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to Virtue's cot returned. These feet with angels' wings a And tread the palace of the sky

DUTHERN NEWS.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mormon elders are preaching to the Cor-Monroe county's grand jury found eightyone true bills. Hernando luxariates in the possession of an angling club. General Freeman, of Grenada, is recovering from his recentiliness. G. H. Williams, of Lafayette county, un-

"Any one who has visited the inland towns of New England, especially those a little removed from the railroads, knows that they are lamentably deficient in educational facilities. The inhabitants, moreover, are not able to provide any better facilities, and, what is atilit worse, they have, as a rule, little desire serting its royal blood, and is looking up. Corn also looks well, generally." Natchez Democrat: "On the Springfield

Natchez Democrat: On the Springheld plantation, in Adams county, on Thursday last, an old negro man struck quite a bonnaza. While plowing in his field he struck an old rotten stump, tearing it up and bringing to light a tin can, old and rusty, containing twenty-dollar gold pieces to the amount of five hundred and twenty dollars. The

Macon Beacon: "We are glad to know that there is not a Greenbacker or independent in Noxubee county, so far as our knowledge extends. What other county can say this? Our people have loaf soreheads and malcontents. They never flourish here, hence there is no disposition to

ARKANSAS. Near Forrest City, last week, Mrs. Callahan's infant fell out of bed into a bucket of water, and was drowned.

Alma Herald, 22d: "The farmers wer ever better up with their crops at this season of the ear than they are at this time. Grass has had but DeWitt Democrat: "There is a very large several hogs and a yearling quite recently. Colonel T. B. Mills, late of Little Rock who was represented by the press as having left his family, and married another woman, writes from Los Vegas, New Mexico, to the Little Rock Gazelle,

Alma Herald, 224; "Under a late ac passed by the legislators, so-called, of this State, to prevent cruelty to animals, it is now unlawful for any person to kill a snake, tick, spider or any crea-ture unless it is for the purpose of food. That is in fance with a majority of the acts of th

Brinkley Times, 22d: "The present indi tions are very much in favor of both corn and cot n. Outs is locking line, and should the season resting of the present crop. DeWitt Democrat: "The pegro, Harris

Parks, who burned Smith's ginhouse sometime ago, was killed on the fourth instant in an effort to burn his barn and stables. The deputy-sheriff offiliacoin county, with six men, lay in wait until he made his appearance, with coal-off. He was ordered to hait when about to apply the oil, and ran off, but was shot and killied by the shariff's over? the story told of the dense ignorance of New | shot and killed by the sheriw's posse, TENNESSEE. Jackson has a glass-ball shooting club. A lodge of Knights of Pythias has been

> Crops in the neighborhood of Denmark, Madison county, are suffering for want of rain Brownsville States, 29th: "We regret to know that the wheat crop in this section is generally shert. Perhaps not as much as a half crop will be raised." A correspondent of the Morristown Gacelle concludes that Dandridge is badly in need of her corporation again, from the fact that the wild boys are about to run away with the town. Paris Intelligencer, 29th: "The cut-worm: weeks past are beginning to suspend operations, a but little fear of damage from them is now ent

report that the Colorado beetle is raying the po-tato crop in various portions of Middle and West Tennessee, as well as in this section, where the in-sect appears in large numbers and is quite destruc-Paris Gazette, 27th: "Reports from the

ave organized a club, each member wearing a uni-orm of a broad-brimmed white-rush hat, with red and around it, and no one is recognized around the bendquarters, in front of the postolice, without

the sign of membership.

agabouds, or that they would emigrate to K er, no matter where." Covington Record, 30th: "The venerable Mrs. Dr. Fisher, of our town, has a pair of silppers she purchased to wear to the ball given Lafayette at

low what becomes of your dinner-pota? Pulaski Citizen, 29th: "On Wednesday inlight, about eleven o'clock, a party of unknown men caught and severely castigated two or three of the negro women who infest the streets every night for indecent purposes. They uttered fearful screams. out did not escape a whipping. One of them fell into a pile of the scraps and cut her face severely. Jackson Dispatch, 23d: "A number of Jackson Dispatch, 23d; "A number of good people on South Market street have been disturbed by a ghost recently. The apparition comes in the form of a man, and has wings with which it can fly away and be safe when danger approaches. It chooses darkness rather than light and sometimes appears at the window of the Individual it wishes to righten, and after opening the bilinds and otherwise scaring the Inmates, retires without further disturbance."

Jackson Dispatch, 23d: "David S. Moore, Jackson Dispatch, 23d: "David S. Moore, the first voinnteer to enlist to go with Davy Crockett to Texas in 1835 to engage in the Texas Indian war, was in the city tals week. He relates many interesting events of the different wars he has been in. He is the Moore that led the twenty-nine Tannessee volunteers against a camp of fifty-two Indians a day and a night's journey from Fort Alamo, capturing the entire number, including the celebrated chief,

Cescow, upon whose person he found sixty-nine scalps of the pale-faces." A syndicate was formed in Pulaski a few mys ago to deal in cotton futures. The extent of spital, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. efore we inpluge any more scads upon the fitful hances offered by these bloated nabobs and cottonouthed reptiles of the Nashville cotton exchange,"

Finds Out that there are No "Provinces" in this Country, as the Theatrical Snobs and Critics of New York Would Have the World Believe.

Chicago Tribune, May 25th: The recognized "leading juvenile" of America, Mr. Lester Wallack, is three times a grandfather, but no man upon the stage carries his years etter. Few, twenty years younger, possess such a buoyancy and elasticity of spirit. He looks like a well-preserved army officer cut from the pages of Thackeray-tall, straight, dark hair and mustache, with a keen eve in which he invariably fixes an eye-glass, and he can tell a story and relish one about as well as any man. The writer happened to find him at leisure vesterday and in a talkative mood He was highly pleased with his reception the west; the people had been kind to him and so had the press, and he was glad to say that his reception warranted his reappea "Fair-only fair; the audiences were rathe

"My reception was very flattering to me,

'And in St. Louis?"

is it has been in Chicago,"

The writer turned the conversation upon he subject of stars. "The old system of starring," remarked the comedian, "appears to have been lost sight of. Ristori, Salvini, Kemble, Kean, Charles Mathews, and other great lights, be-Granicle published a poem entitled fore they started out, obtained in the largest city in the country, in which they lived, metropolitan reputation. In all foreign countries to-day some place is acknowledged to be the place. In England, it is London; in Austria, Vienna; in France, Paris; but it i totally different in America. Boston says to New York, 'Oh, well, why should you claim the greatest comedian?' and Philadelphi turns up her nose if Boston claims the grea est tragedian. This is the way all over. England everybody admits London's judg ment; but here, Boston says she knows as much about it as New York, Chicago as much as Boston. There is the difficulty with an actor who begins the starring system here. Booth, Jefferson, M'Cullough or Barrett. They are not connected with any city in this comtry; their reputation is general. With m it is entirely different. I suppose my nam is pretty familiar all over, but my reputatio associated entirely with New York. when I go to Boston with my New You eputation they shrug their shoulders ar hink of the great comedians they have pro luced. It would be precisely the same wit Warren were he to go to New York. All the cities of this country are Londons. They wi readily accept Salvini, with an Italian repu

> Wallack or any other body with a New York reputation. But I've had good luck; I've been very kindly treated.' "But," said the writer, "the reason for that is that New York, although an amusement-seeking city, is not by any means a dramatic city. "Yes, that's so. The people of New York don't care one sixpence for the drama. don't say that they won't rush wildly after

tation, and would Henry Irving with his Lon

ion name, but they hesitate to accept Leste

any novelty, but any regular dramatic patronage doesn't exist. They will run after a sensation, but they will drop that sensation like a hot potato the moment they get an other. That's the drama in New York. don't say that in a grumbling spirit. If they won't take to the drama, managers and actors have nothing to do but to follow their taste. Mr. Bateman oace said to me: 'I'll lead the public.' I said he couldn't do it, and no ector or manager need try it, for, as Garrick has truly said: "The drama's laws the drama's patrons gi

In regard to newspaper criticism, Mr. Walck thought the tendency to be funny and spicy was exceedingly bad for art, and wished that critics would devote more time to the analysis of minor parts in a performance than they do, and less to the desire to ridicule the efforts of young artists. "I see," the scribe remarked, "that Ada Cavendish will probably be a member of your

ompany next season. "I hope so. I am trying to get her. What next season will amount to I don't know, I'm sure. Look at my last year's company. There were Coghlan, Beckett, Gilbert, Holland, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Rose Coghlan and Miss Stella Boniface. Fancy that group of artists ever playing to a bad house, and to think that I had to go in to prop up the season Yes. I am going to run a stock company next sesson," said the comedian in answer to the "I will open with a play by Bor icault, after which I will put in Byron's Our Girls. Then will come in an Irish drama by Boucicault, in which he will play ar Irish part, and then probably he and I will "After the coming week you leave for San

Francisco? "Is an elastic one. It will depend upon how the people like me. I expect, however, to be finished by the middle of July, and then I'll make as short a cut as I can for my yacht, the Columbia.

For the Sunday Appeal. SOMETHING NEW. Change hath come to the quiet love-cottage Where days fell as soft slivery songs, With their echoes still-footed and musical As those to a fairy belongs. Hath some nightingale fled from its bower Of roses, and pauses it there With mysteries of sweet-throated trillings, Awaking the soft-sleeping air?

Or a connoisseur, skillful in new art Yea, a bird, and an artist combining.

Hath strayed from a motherless nest, Barely molded, sweet-voiced and dainty. Nestling close to my warm childress breast With a blending of scraps and doll-bables, Pies, pattles and cookles of sand; The floors are brilliantly mosaiced, Blend the foot-falls, the laughther, the wee song,

A marvelous fautasia, Weaving echoes, like soft-tongued carillons, Far sweeter than nightingales' lay. But dearer, the little arm clinging
The kisses like April's warm rain,
The child-heart's pure love-panacea,
Soothing many aweary pain. Like the cup in that temple of science,

Ours, filled to the brim to o'erflew, But a Hand hath so added a blossom

No drops waste their sweetness below.

When Does an Irishman Begin to Chicago Tribune: "The Dublin papers delegates come from the uttermost parts of bring us the proceedings of a judicial inquiry | the earth, and as a people they have a grand by the visitors of Trinity college, the master of the rolls and Judge Langford being present. It will become a great railroad center, couent. It appears that Mr. James S. Johnston, necting the Euphrates, Egypt, Asia Minor, who was at one time a member of the bank- and ere long a ship canal will connect the ing firm of Swift, Johnston & Co., of this Red Sen and Persian Gulf. A new national-city, left Ireland and took up his residence in ity is demanded in the final solution of the Chicago about the year 1854; that while liv- eastern question. The Turks are exhausted, that have been so destructive to crops for a few ing in this city a son, Swift Paine Johnston, the Greeks are impotent, and the reigning was born in 1857; that in 1860 the father was powers of Europe are too jealous to allow one naturalized, and became a citizen of the of their own number to be supreme in the Juited States; that in 1872 the father and orient. The Jews were always a 'stiff-necked' his family returned to Ireland, and have re- people. They did not want to go out of sided there ever since. The boy was entered | Egypt, but they went; they did not wish t at Trinity college, the students of which are go out of Babylon, but they went; they may equired to be Irish subjects of the British crown. In June, 1878, at the annual distribution of honors, seven students were elected from ambition, some for wealth-and then to scholarships for science. These scholarships, besides being evidences of distinction, | world and the joy of the whole earth.' carry with them an office of income or profit. At the head of the class was the oung gentleman born in Chicago. The lection was contested by the student highest | and observed simple rules of health, there in merit among the non-elect, on the ground | would be but little use for doctors," observed that his father was a naturalized American ing contains much of truth. Most of the Lucretia Mott has never changed the old coscitizen; that both were subjects and citizens ailments prevailing during summer months tume, although she is by no means orthodox. United States, which laws were recognized by Great Britain. The case was ably argued, Monday the Times gave a few of these sim-

cision Irish citizenship in the Johnston be made an object of special attention. It to bearding-school near Poughkeepsie, and family stands thus: The father, though should be well ventilated, and capable of beborn in Ireland and living there, is ing thrown open to free access of sunlight. an American citizen, while the son, born In the morning the windows should be openritizens, is an Irishman and a subject of allowed to enter. The bed should be so They were ruined in the war of 1812, and Great Britain. During his lifetime and long situated that a draught cannot strike the esidence in Chicago there was no citizen sleeper. No flowers or plants should be tolbetter known than the genial, universally erated in a sleeping apartment at night, popular Irishman, Daniel O'Hara. His fame During the day plants absorb carbonic acid, as an Irishman extended all over theland. No son of Erin ever reached this city that stood much of it again, and become the means of in need of a friend to advise, to direct or vitiating the atmosphere. Besides, the per materially aid, ever failed to find all he wanted at the hand of O'Hara. While he treme, when breathed for any length of time. Lloyd Garrison in the anti-slavery crusade, had a dollar it was at the service of any per- During the heated term it is the habit with and boldly went into the slave States to son in want of it, and his heart and his many to discard all covering at night. When pocket were open to every one of his countrymen. In 1873 Mr. O'Hara went to even the covering of a sheet is uncomfortform, and also advocated women's rights, or-Surope, and then, for the first time in his able. So they go to sleep, and, as a conse-, did he see Ireland. He was born in quence, when the chill air of morning ealand until that time. Now here are three perhaps, but still sufficient to impair the long been the chief manager of the "Under-Hara cases—and, taken singly or together, malaria or other maladies. hey present the question: When does an | should never be exposed during sleep, and

his residence in Chicago, and ceased to be Which is the Cheapest Irish and became an Englishman when A package of Duke's Durham, containing he applied to be instice of the peace. The elder Johnston was an Irishman in Ireland, | twenty pipe-fulls of the best smoking tobacceased to be one when he came to Chicago, co made, or one common cigar? Each costs and went back to Ireland an American. The | ten cents.

and when does an Irishman cease to the most skeptical that a slight covering

ishman when he left London and took up | been on the body a few minutes.

e Irish? In the Walsh case, he became an | will not prove uncomfortable when it has

POSTAL REFORM.

junior Johnston became an Irishman the mo-

ment he was born in Chicago, and is too

young yet to have made any change. O'Hara

occame an Irishman when he was born in Scotland, and ceased to be one only when he

died in Chicago. Considering that a very

and philosophers were born in Ireland, and most of them have called themselves English

large portion of English statesmen, soldiers

men, and considering that there is hardly a

ivilized community on earth where there are

not Irishmen to be found, it is a question:

Are all the Irish born in Ireland? and how

and why is it that so many men born in Ire-

land are ranked as belonging to other na-tions? In the meantime, is David Walsh,

Old Waterford on the Creek; A Sketch of Earlier Scenes.

This old Waterford of the new world (se

know, some nine miles south of Holly

prings-my natal place-on Spring creek.

out I herein evince my recollections of the

better part of bygone times there. My fath-

er, always high in his profession as a physi-

there spent many years of heroic toil in the

business of his life. He has since, with moth-

ably tamed as well, in "song and story.

For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey.

Or who in life advanced a pace, Nor loved nor prized the former things Methinks beyond e'en heaven's great gra That soul to which no reverence clings

Ye earlier scenes! How true 'tis shown

How graven on each being's make-Attachment for the early known! I love the past for pastime's sake.

Then mem'ry bring thy holy train-Come, spirit of the past, replete, And sing of loy, and sing of pain, And sing of life a song complete.

Old Waterford close by the creek

How rife that time to mem'ry's ear; Bringing the flush to both heart and cheek, Reviving recollections dear.

Twas there I spent my boyhood days;

'Twas there my parents cherished m'Twas there I gamboled in my ways— There my sister played with me!

Alas! that sister left us soon— she dwells with God, I trust by grace She basks, both morn and eve, and noon, In realms of light, in spheres of peace.

To this place my father came to seek

For work a larger, ampler field; And here, with skill most wisely meek, He sought to gamer labor's yield.

And there, in stately church sedate

Here, in home of plentiest board,

We dwelt-my sister and my brother.

Each meal was graced by prayer and thanks

Each morn and night we knelt in love; Our childhood's sports were plous pranks— We loved, set feared, the power above!

Here came the rich, here came the poor-

Here to this hospitable home; None e'er repulsed from Father's door, Whose portal words were, "Welcome-

I boast not aught of wealth or lore— I only know my soul sincere! I reverence that that's gone before, But look for fruit not here, not here.

On stepping stones of our dead selves We rise, and rise to higher things, Look not for comfort in yourselves But to the source—all nature sings.

But in ashes yet for those Who, leaving earth, ascended high. Nor shall I see, 'til all, all life's close.

Not that I neither joy nor hope

Ner could I find a flaw with Him

Whose throne embraces every sun umining creation's utmost rim,

We all our sep'rate pertions run.

Vet time, nor death, nor sea or land

Can distance me from D, or Bland, Or those from whom I drew my birth.

And the some things were rude about. The subject of these feeble lines.

World and Their Buried Cities."

Jerusalem and its Future.

New York Hermid, 26th: "Rev. Dr. J. I

lem and its Future,' being the tenth and last of his series on the 'Lost Empires of the

excavations prove, said the speaker, that an-

cient Jerusalem is a buried city. During its

wonderful history it was besieged twenty-

to the depth of one hundred to two hundred

the Jubersites fifteen hundred years before

Christ. Remnauts of Mezzah-stone have

een uncovered, under which was found

Haggaiseal, two thousand four hundred years

The Jews are bankers and merchants, and

control the markets. They have a new and

magnificent synagogue in the Tyropean val-

ley, within the city, and on the slopes of Oli-

they are not permitted to enter the temple

have survived the adversities of nineteer centuries—Mendelssohn, in philosophy; Ra-

chel, in tragedy; Disraeli, in statesmanshi

Their community numbers about eight mil

future. Prophecy points to their restoration.

not wish to return to the land of their fathers,

New Orleans Times: "If every one knew

but they will go-some for devotion, som

lions, and they are now more prosperous than

area but only to assemble near the wall on

vet they have an extensive cemetery. Yet

seven times, and the debris has accumulate

feet. At a depth of ninety feet fragments of

earthenware were found which belonged to

Recent

Newman lectured in the evening on 'Jerusa

Nor let ambition mock this "naive," Nor "fusken culture" radely sneer

With truest, saintliest mother Joined with father most adored,

This pleasing, anxious being ere resigned, Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day, Nor east one longing, lingering look behind."

cian, and a man of power and qualities,

may be pardoned for adding, removed

Year a decade has elapsed since I saw it last,

For the Sunday Appeal.]

is truer than fancy.

Mr. Money's Bill, and What he Hopes to Accomplish by It-Some Interesting Statistics and Comparisons-The Dead-Letter Office as it will be in the Future.

Washington Post: Mr. H. D. Money, of Mississippi, who succeeded Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, as chairman of the postoffice and postroad committee, has been devoting his undivided attention to the duties of his position, and thinks he has hit upon a measustice of the peace, an Irishman or an Eugure which will be of great service to the public, if adopted. A bill has already been inroduced by Mr. Money to effect the object esired, and as it is probably of as much interest as any other pending legislation, a Post reporter was dispatched to hunt Mr. Money up and interview him. listinguished from the modern depot) is, you

"What is the object," said the Post's young man, as he fixed his penetrating eye on the Mississippi statesman, "of your bill?" "The object is stated in the text," said Mr. Money. "It is to secure the most speedy deivery of letters to the writer in cases where the party addressed does not receive them. from any cause whatever, such as a failure Waterford from Holly Springs in 1848, and to take them from the office, illegibility of ddress, indisposition to receive them, o "And how do you propose to facilitate the

"entered into rest," and their works do follow them." in the heart of their boy, at matter?' least. Why, then, methinks, should not "Old Waterford on the Creek," be measur-"It is very obvious that in a country the extent of this, where we have postal lines bree thousand miles long, a return-letter Camp Douglass by the Lake," or "Manffice at one point only, and that one point chester by the Sea," since there was one peaceful, model home, at least. Then war Washington, on the extreme eastern dary of the continent, is insufficient for the colled o'er it its billows of blood, leaving bu speedy delivery of letters or packages to the riginal sender, in case of non-delivery. monumental chimneys standing, like grim What is the average distance of carriage sentinels amid the charred remains of a once of mail matter in the United States?" happy home. Romance may be fact, as fact "About one thousand eight hundred and thirteen miles. This fact of itself is suf-JOHN B, OSWALD.

ficient to demonstrate the necessity of the return-letter offices the bill proposes to es tablish. All the postal reforms in this, as in all other countries, areltaken from the British system; they were engrafted on that system in spite of the strenuous opposition of postal als, and were, in every instance, the suggestions of persons disconnected with the service. The fast mail-coach system, cheap postage, uniform postage, and the railway postal-car were all resisted. The postoffic noney-order system was allowed to be conducted as a private enterprise by three postoffice clerks for forty years before the department would assume its functions."
"What stimulated these reforms?"

"The commercial character of the British people demanded increased communication, and the result is, the best conceived and the best administered postal system in the world Its efficiency, however, is greatly promoted by the fact that they have a real civil service. Freat Britain has had no such thing as a dead-letter office. She has return-letter offices. Until within a very few years past our government had no return-letter office, letters and packages, unless they contained valuables, being destroyed. The term deadletter expressed their fate literally'

"How many of these return-letter offices has great Britain?" "She began with one. In the year 1872 she had three-in London, Edinburgh and Dublin. In 1873 Glasgow was added; and as the experiment proved successful the number was enlarged until now there are in that country one hundred and seventy-two offices from which undelivered letters are returned o the writers, with eight principal offices. "What are the facilities in this country for returning undelivered letters?

week. They remain in the local office in th discretion of the postmaster general, according to his regulations on the subject."
"What is the number of undelivered let ters per annum received at the dead-letter office in Washington?"

"The last report made by the postmastergeneral shows a daily average of letters and packages, received at the dead-letter office here in Washington, of ten thousand one hundred and eighty-one. These letters and packages contain money, postage stamps, bank notes, checks, drafts, wills, jewelry certificates, and every class and character of legal papers, and their non-delivery, or fail ure to reach their destination, or be returned to the writer or sender, of course, works annoyance, vexation and trouble, greatly embarrassing business, etc. Take, for example, an extreme case: A gentleman at Oakland, across the bay, three miles from San Francisco, writes a letter of importance to a correspondent in the latter city, and from some cause, such as illegible address, absence from the city, etc., the time for the delivery ex-The letter should then have been returned to the writer, for even the knowledge of its non-delivery is of the utmost impor tance. This letter could be returned in thirty minutes to the writer, but instead of this it is

winf three thousand miles to Washington, 'What number of these return-letter offices do you propose to establish?' "It is the intention of the bill that the exeriment shall be made with a small number of offices. If the result is encouraging the system can be extended; if otherwise, abolished. The importance will be seen of each commercial center having a return-letter office for the whole area which naturally transacts business with it."

For the Sanday Appeal.) TRE BLUE AND THE GRAY. JAS. HALSEY. Beneath the waving grass and pearly dew, Haggaiseal, two thousand four hundred years awaiting resurrection's awful day, old. The present population is not far from Slumber the gallant and triumphant Blue,

thirty thousand; about six thousand are Mohammedans, ten thousand Jews and the Slumber the neble and defeated Gray One fought for Union and the slave to free Mohammedans, ten thousand Jews and the rest christians of every name under heaven.

The Jews are bankers and merchants, and Their country's freedom battled to de They both were brave. "Fate only made then When in an hour accursed the sword was drawn. Now, side by side, they sleep in deep repose, Awaiting resurrection's awful mern.

Both fought for what they thought was right, an

Their country and their native lands to save; each Friday in the Jews waiting place. But In numerous battles was their courage tried, On glory's mountain many found a grave. their degradation is not to last forever. They have been persecuted by emperors, sultans and popes. How grand their com-pany of martyrs! Yet, as a people, they Wherever they met they fought and battled hard, And struggled hand to hand and face to face; Beneath the dew-besprinkled grassy sod They slumber now in glory's trysting-place;
Beneath the fily and the rose of spring,
The violet blue, the honersuckle gay,
The metry birds that sweetly o'er them sing,
They, side by side, together sleeping lay.

at any time since the destruction of Jerusa-lem. The Jewish community throughout the world is united by a bureau of correspond-Reposes one who doned and were the Blue. 'Neath youder drooping willow, on the brink Of yonder river dashing on its way, Where cattle in the neontide go for drink,

> They once were foes, but now they are at rest-Their pains are over, their trials passed away,
> And, by the lands they nobly died for, blest,
> Await they resurrection's awiul day. TUSCUMBIA, ALA., April, 1879.

The Venerable Lucretia Mott. "Gath," in the Cincinnati Enquirer: Not ong ago the cemmedian, Joseph Jefferson, and his daughter and some theatrical people went out of Philadelphia to call on the venerable Lucretia Mott who resides on the ably expressive. Her large black eyes flushed York turnpike, and is eighty-six years old. She is now a widow, and her son-in-law, Ed- | with sympathetic tears the next. She was a ward Davis, who resides near her, is sixty-three years old. This is the last strong old Quaker lady. She was born in 1793, in Washington's first administration, on the Island of Nantucket, and is a relative of Dr. Benjamin Franklin through his mother. Her maiden name was Lucretia Coffin. Nanopposition. Generally, however, she spoke tucket produced oil and candles which were sent to Boston and exchanged for dry goods, etc. In 1804 the family removed to Boston, Coppet, to which every one turned, was a that young Johnston was born in Chicago; an old physician some years ago, and the say- and the children were brought up Quakers. prison. She applied for permission to visit America, and at one time it was thought that she would sail. But the frigate that was of the United States under the laws of the are traceable to violations of natural laws- In 1840 she went to the Zoological gardens promised her never was ready. In 1812 she fled to Vienna and thence to St. Petersburg and Stockholm, and in the spring of 1813 and 211,670 females between the ages of four and 211,670 females b er former life with great splendor. Her aturalized citizen of the United States did | mer. The daily turning of a mattress is not | human face and mind without such plumage. | salon was frequented by the distinguished not denationalize the son; and, therefore, sufficient to preserve its sanitary condition; it | I see no more reason why women should immen of the day. In two years she died. the boy, born on Wabash avenue, in the city should be aired and sunned at least twice a litate birds than men. I think that more Madame de Stael was a politician, but she Chicago, was, and had always been, an week. Of course, to dwell upon the neces- monotonous than Quakers are these paid was every inch a woman. She was feminine privileges of Trinity college. Under this de-cision Irish citizenship in the Johnston be made an object of special attention. It to boarding-school near Ponghkeensie and being rich, had removed to Philadelphia, and Baron de Stael Holstein was one of conveniat eighteen she married James Mott, of New ence. Her second marriage, with a French in Chicago; of parents who are American ed wide for at least two hours, and the sun York, who became her father's partner. officer, De Rocca, was one of compassion and tenderness. She had her youthful loves, and the young wife set out again to teach school. her grand passion in maturer years. One of intellect developed by discipline and her most marked traits was her intense symtrials, she believed in human virtue, rejected pathy with humanity. For those in high the idea of human depravity, and became a station she had words of warning. Her as-Quaker preacher. By 1837 she had discarded sailants had the hostility all to themselves. the idea that authority is truth, believing There was no vitriol in her words. Her rethat within us is the truth, which is better proaches even of Napoleon seemed more like hot, burning tears. Wonderful as was Madame de Stael's magnanimity, the persistency with which she maintained her speak. She carried her gospel to Great friendship was greater. She passed her life Britain, embraced the temperance reunder a blaze of light, courted and admired gantzing a convention for that purpose in with Napoleon made her the center of in- says, "that I was not the author of the poem, 1848. She nursed and personally brought up | terest. Talking as much as she did she must | scotland, and had never placed foot in Ire-and until that time. Now here are three perhaps, but still sufficient to impair the long been the chief manager of the "Under-never said that she did an ungrateful act." cases—the Walsh, the Johnston and the general health and predispose to an attack of ground Railroad," died at the age of eighty. Her elequence, her social advantages were in 1868. That pair lived together fifty seven | made to be means by which she bound up years. Through Mrs. Mott and her son-inwounds and heated distress. In her last years she laid aside her vanities and became begin to be Irish, one or two experiments will convince even law have come to perfection many of the best intellectual publications in this country. The even freer and more candid in her talks. Her Nation periodical, as I have understood, was intellect remained unimpaired. Other figan original conception of Mr. Davis. Mrs. ures in history seem to shift their positions Mott has spent nearly all her later days in and change their costumes, but as we look at Madame de Stael there is no break, no disaffluence, but without luxury. Her besutiful estate is close to the nearly dismantled propcord from first to last. erty of Pierce Butler, who took to his gloomy

heritage the beautiful bride, Fanny Kemble.

There she wrote many of her poems and

hardened herself against the idea that she was to be a stipendiary of involuntary labor, ving in luxury on the products of the erhaps her vicinage to Lucretia Mott had comething to do with this obduracy. When Jefferson and his company appeared before the old lady she was surrounded with charm ing Quaker girls, and in the conversation that bliowed the fine old woman remarked: "Ah

f people would only try to remember that re igion is not theology. For the Sunday Appeal.] BE HAPPY WRILE YOU MAY.

A. M.

Be happy while je may,
There's little time for sorrow;
If gathering clouds make dark the day,
Hope for a brighter morrow.

A pleasant word or smile May cheer some lonely heart; A bright face very seldom falls There are fewer joys than griefs in this cold world of ours; But many tread life's thorny way, Not noticing the flowers.

It seems that our short days

On golden wings are flying; Enjoy life all ye can, and waste No time in idle sighing. In Him who seeth all,
It we have faith and pray,
Though trials oft beset our path,
Clearly we'll see the way,

Then always merry be, Ne'er let "Hoge's star" grow dim; "Do all thou canst," the Father saith, And leave the rest to Him. SALACIOUS SENTIMENTALITY.

The Convention of New England Free-Lovers-Disgusting Declarations -The Mormons Guidone.

reason, honor and self-respect, by the exerpoor counterfeit of the noble passion for free-dom. Liberty and license, if not intercontion sends out to the world a mass of highest intellect that is associated with a pure your supporters to contradict it. heart. Inebriety, theft, murder and all other developments of the baser solishness have been defended and excused in just the went ing themselves intellectually for purposes of delivered, remain in the offices to which they are sent until advertised in the discretion of ie postmaster; but not oftener than once a a man to tear from ancestral walls the rare inconsiderable matter for the writers of those down to him, and toss all these into a fire moment, no plea that warmth is the normal

They were Our Brothers, too. EDITORS APPEAL.-Within you have a opy of a few lines found lying at the base volcane, and lost his life in the desperate atof the soldiers monument on our Decoration | tempt. [Laughter and cheers.] day. On it was laid a piece of arbor vites believed that Orpheus, who went down and a white rose. So many of our citizens into regions they never spoke of having read and admired it, they, perhaps, [[aughter] went there as the special coras well as others, may like to have it surrounded by the magic influence of type, and so I send it. Respectfully,

HERNANDO, MISS., May 31, 1879. Think you, within this holy soil there blde The dust of one brave man to us unknown Whose kindred dwell where laves Onlo's tide, Or by, mayhap, the Severn, Lee or Rhone? To deck his grave this flower at least is blown. They mourn him lost; they know not that his clay

Lies here, the object of our tender care—
To us a brother ever, even as they
Who from our own homes went to do and dare,
Amid the battles, crash and din and glare. Would that were on one man and surmed in sign That in our love no diffring shades we'd show To him who for and with us stood for right, But who—more favored—feil ere came the blow Which laid his country's liberties zolow.

We'll deck our martyr's sleeping-place to-day, and thus instruct our children that the force of numbers, and of armaments, convey No argument against a righteous course; We vote and pray, this now is our resource. Sweet be your sleep, dear friends, you are not gone, Your souls set free from earthly prison bars;

Non omnis morior—we will follow on,

When we've escaped life's turmolis and its jars,
And meet where shines the cross above the stars.

HERNANDO, Miss., May 2, 1879. Madame de Stael's Life. John Foster Kirk, the historian, and the the censorship of former times to a position present editor of Lippincott's Magazine, de- of unequaled power in the present and uneavered a lecture on Madame de Stael re- qualed probabilities in the future. All he cently. The lecture comprised a sketch of asked in regard to the future of the press of Madame de Stael's life, an estimate of her this country was that its sacred trust might character, and many anecdotes illustrative of never deteriorate. And it was a sacred trust her gifts of conversation and eloquence. Her Freedom might degenerate into license and contest with Bonaparte, and her influence in use might really become abuse. He saw no haping the course of the French nation, prospect of that at the present time, but were dwelt on at some length. The eighteenth | there was nothing on which the future libcentury, said the speaker, was the child of erty and prosperity of the country depended There was then a renaissance, not | so entirely as the hope they entertained that of art, but of morals and manners, when sim-plicity, frugality and fraternity were ad-to maintain the sacred traditions which mired. Such was the time in which Madame had been handed down to them and de Stael lived. She was of an ardent tem- to use their enormous power wisely perament, vivacious, brilliant and sympa- -to determine to wield the thetic. Her father, Jacques Necker, occupied a conspicuous position in the public eye. Subsequently, the leaders of society, the politi- as we did now boast, that not in this old nor cians of the times, and those prominent in lit-erature, met in the salon of Madame de Stael, hold a candle to ours—[cheers]—that while erature, met in the salon of Madame de Stael. where her rare talents were displayed to | we met to recognize that truth that night, we great advantage. She was impetuous, vehement and imaginative, yet candid and frank that writers who charm and interest us every to a remarkable degree. With a mind strong day were not always able to leave their fami enough to grasp the closest reasoning, she hes, or to provide for their old age in as satwas of a deeply sensitive nature. The watch- isfactory a manner as could be wished. It word of her life was liberty. Forced to quit | was their duty-they who derived enjoyment Paris in the reign of terror, she fled to Cop- from their labors-to endeavor, as far as pospet, near Geneva. On her return to Paris, sible, to provide against this emergency. luring the directory, an enmity between her | And, therefore, he found himself asking and Bonaparte arose. He made every effort | them, with all the arder and earnestness of to "annul" her, as he expressed it, and to which he was capable, to show their enthusi"imprison her soul," as she expressed it. asm in the cause of the press by a liberal She was banished to Coppet, where her life contribution to its funds. He concluded by was an ideal one. She was surrounded by the greatest men of the time, whom she Houghton, the president of the fund. [Loud charmed and fascinated by her wonderful cheers.] talents. In her conversation she lost herself in her theme, and her face became remarkwith brilliancy one moment and were wet large woman, and yet was a model of tained that Mr. Alfred Domett did not write grace. She was always intensely in it, we have not yet ascertained who did write earnest, her object being not to dazzle but to convince her hearers. So she never Browning's poem has been credited with the indulged in paradoxes. Sometimes. though rarely, her vehemence brooked no

calmly, and closed by asking for her listen- of Beranger, formerly editor of the Albien er's opinions. To this queen the palace at in this city, and for some years past a resiauthority of another relative who In 1812 she | side Cycloperdia of Poetry, baving attributed her generosity. She was like a lioness de- to whom Americans are indebted for the first fending her young. Her first marriage, with | publication of Alfred Domett's noble Christtory in an affirmative sense. by all. Her great genius and her contest may now repeat to yourself," Mr. Domett can be. The Chicago Times professed to have taken it from Dr. Doran's Tuble Traits, who, believe, says he found it in the Inde Anglaise of M. de Warrenne, a French officer in the

THERE is no better remedy than Reed's gilt more light on the subject than what I kave age tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion. edge tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion.

THE PRESS.

Its Power and Influence Wherever It is Free and Untrammeled-It is the Friend of the People and the Guardian of their Interests - Lord Roseberry's Speech.

London Standard: The Earl of Roseberry

hen proposed the toast of the evening,

Prosperity to the newspaper press fund.

[Loud cheers.] After some remarks on the

proportions which conservative and liberal papers in England, Wales and Scotland bore

to each other and to "the melancholy cir-

cumstances" that there are thirty-two humor-

ous papers, he proceed to speak of newspa-

pers from three different points of view. There was the point of view to which we all

pelonged, viz: the readers of the papers; there was, he believed, only one perthe world who was said not to read the papers-Mr. Carlisle. [A laugh.] second heading to which he would call attention was the people who were written and read about, and the third the writers in the newspapers Taking the readers first, they seemed to be a universal class, and a class which had great claims upon the consideration of the newspa-per press. [Laughter and cheers.] We were under the impression that our conversation was not uninfluenced by what we read in the morning. There were many of our friends whom we should regret to sit next to at dinner if they had not read the leading articles in the papers. However, they were all familiar with the sensations of readers of newspapers. He passed to the question of the subjects dealt with by the papers. He often wondered what the people who are written about in the newspapers felt like-[hear, hear] - because distinguished men when they woke up in the morning must come to the perusal of the daily papers with very different sensations to those which New York Herald: "The convention of themselves. They must expect to see their New York Herald: "The convention of the New England Free-Love league was one of those occurrences which law could not be those occurrences which law could not brought to light. He supposed prevent, and which was so illustrative of the spirit that impels human beings to nameless vices that its prevention would have deprived the public of a needed lesson. For centuries the law has not for the sevent relation to the law has not for the sevent relation to the law has not for the sevent relation to the law has not for the sevent relation to the law has not for the sevent relation to the law has not for the sevent relations. he law has set for the sexual relation certain | never opened one without seeing the black bunds which, while not entirely meeting ness of his conduct brought home to him the requirements of religion and morality, have nevertheless prevented the debasement of millions of men and women who in conversation with a few friends as to what [Cheers and laughter.] There was a story of were not already mere animals, and has, course ought to be adopted with regard to compelling self-control and a respect the possibilities of humanity, caused said to him: "The obvious course is not to rare virtues to blossom where previously contradict, not to take notice of what is said brutalizing vices had been in full possession.

But it is a peculiarity of the rage for self-gratification of any sort, and among men of things." "Well," said the American statesof you in the papers. People will find you no matter how fine intellect, that it stultifies man, heaving a deep sigh, "that was the use of a variety of sentimentality that is a life with a resolution that whatever the press -which is acrimonious, as you know, in dom. Laberty and license, if not intercon-vertible verbally, are made theoretically one would take no notice of it. For years and and the same thing, and the Boston conven- years I persevered, till at last my friends came to me and said: 'There is an accusation sounding verbiage the real meaning of which | in one paper of such an unutterably villainis discernible by and disgusting to the weak- ous kind that you owe it to yourself and t his friend, 'what did they papers) do?' 'Why, they and proved it, the viland proved it, same manner, though generally by individu- lains." [Laughter.] He came to the most als instead of collective bodies; but the Bos- important class of the three-he divided ton effort, like all of these, presents the sicken- them also into three classes-the reporters. ing spectacle of human beings wilfully debas- the leader writers, who forge the thunder bolts at home, and "our own correspondents animal gratification, until the moral heritage | In 1832 Sir Robert Peel mentioned as his of centuries, with its hard-earned and price- first tribute to English journalism that the deeds and patents of nobility that had come known. [Cheers.] He passed on to "our owa correspondent," the great invention o over which to warm his fingers for a brief | the modern days of journalism, the omniscience of the country. condition of the fingers would excuse him | had a lingering suspicion that the slave who even to himself. It is only in words that accompanied the Roman victor in his chariot, men can sentimentalize to their own destruc- and whispered to him that he was mortal, was "our own correspondent," [Laughter and cheers.] He had sometimes suspected that the eider Pliny, who perished at the eruption of Vesuvius, ventured there as a newspaper correspondent to describe the espondent of some early paper. laughter.] It must have struck every one that there was an element of omniscience in "our own correspondent." If they read Dr Bush's correspondence in reference to Prince Bismarck, they would not doubt why Prince Bismarck was astounded at the fact that all that passed between himself and the emperor of the French at Sedan was known to own correspondent," although he had never mentioned it, and probably the emperor of the French never did so either. Laughter. There was no tribute warm enough to honor hem for the energy with which they in dan-er and perit, and length of Journey they executed, in order to describe to those at nome what was remarkable in the world. Cheers.] There was not a campaign that was fought where they did not find a correspondent, or many correspondents, ready to face the dangers and privations of a war, in order to send intelligence of it home to his countrymen. There was not an event that happened throughout the civilized or inhabited world that was remarkable which was not made known by the special correspondent. He invited the company, then, to pay due honor to this great profession-a pr which had struggled out of the difficulties of judgment and award the crown with discrimination, and to make us able to boast,

> New York World: * * * A poem of Revelry in India, the same thing may be said. For though we have accertained that Mr. Alfred Domett did not write it. Mr. Domett, the "Waring" of Robert authorship of this song for years, in part upon the authority of his first cousin, Mr. William Young, the well known translator dent of Paris, but more particularly upon the York. Mr. Coates, the compiler of the Firethrough an interesting correspondence on the subject with Mr. Coates we learned that he had no positive information either as to the authorship of the song or Dowling's identity. Mr. Rossiter Johnson was of a like mind with mas Hymn, years ago, in the Waif, throw any final light upon the question. Investigations are now making at our request in London which promise something more satisfacsense the question is settled by the following extracts from a charming letter written by Mr. Alfred Domett to the editor of the World, confirming one written by him to Mr. Rossiter Johnson at about the same time, The letter from which we cite touches other matters, and particularly the English poet's relations with and his exalted opinion of Prof. Longfellow, in a manner altogether tempting and delightful, but these passages we do not Revelry in India, and furthermore, though wrote to the Chicago Times disavowing the authorship of the same poem, which some writer in that paper had attributed to me. Of the true origin and history of it I am as ignorant as any one on your side of the water

British army of India. I have not Dr. Do-

ran's book by me, but I think he throws no